

STREETS OF HONOLULU IN THE EARLY FORTIES

By GORHAM D. GILMAN in Thrum's Annual.

(Continued from last issue.)

On the opposite Waikiki side of the street was erected a little later, perhaps the first Hawaiian theatre. There are those who well remember it and the scenes enacted therein. The establishment of this theatre was largely due to the efforts of a set of young amateurs, among whom was Charles Vincent, a well known carpenter, and Mr. J. H. Brown, a man about town, and later Captain of the Honolulu Guards and Police Chief. One evening in particular was noted for the performance of the opera of "Martha," of which Kamehameha IV. was the stage manager, while Queen Emma and Mrs. Bernice P. Bishop and other noted ladies of society formed its chorus. The programs were printed upon white satin. There may possibly be some of these souvenirs still to be found in Honolulu. Maika of the theatre was the little cottage occupied by Mr. Charles R. Bishop and his young bride Bernice Pajahi Bishop. Maika of this was the quite large residence occupied by William French.

The next parallel street was Richards street. Maika of King street was erected by Mr. B. Shillaber, an American engaged in the China trade. "The Bungalow," something after the style of the East India houses, where there was a general dispensation of bachelors' hospitality. Maika on the palace side of the street was a series of low one-story buildings occupied at different times by the Princess Victoria and her brother, Prince Lot, Kamehameha V. Next Maika were the old premises of the Sumner family of which your courts have heard not a little in the last few months. Still Maika crossing a narrow lane, afterwards designated as Palace Walk, came a large open ground in which was the residence of Haalele. And Maika of this, coming up to Beretania street, was the residence of Kaeko, and Lahilahi, the parents of the late Prince Albert recently deceased. The Central Union church now covers the ground formerly occupied by these houses. Adjoining on Beretania street, was the residence of the French consul, Jules Dudoit, in whose family were also Mrs. and Miss Corney, his wife's mother and sister; premises subsequently occupied for many years by Jas. Smith of land office memory. From this place the consul and his family moved in 1845, to their newly completed mansion on the opposite side of the same street, near Fort, known of late years as the Dickson premises. Mons. Dudoit had the reputation of being, among other things, a connoisseur and often highly amused the merchants of the water front with his timely hints.

The next and last street running parallel was that known as Punchbowl street. There was on the entire length of this street, from the Maika side to the slopes of Punchbowl, but one residence, the two-story house, built of coral, of Mr. Henry Dimond, Maika of King street. Beyond the street was the old Kawaiahao church and burying ground. A more forsaken desolate-looking place than the latter can scarcely be imagined. One to see it in its present attractiveness of fences, trees and shrubbery, can hardly believe its former desolation, when without enclosure, horses and cattle had free access to the whole space. The transformation was mainly owing to the labors of Mrs. Armstrong, wife of the missionary, who was pastor at one time of the church.

The houses of "The Mission" I had better leave to be described by some of the children whose homes were there.

Having now taken up the description of the streets running from the Maika side of the town Maika, and also having mentioned Queen and Merchant streets running at right angles to the others, we will now turn to the three remaining parallel streets, namely King, Hotel, and Beretania. Beginning at the Nuuanu stream, end of King street there were a few scattering native houses near the river side. The first house that we notice was a store kept by Isaac Montgomery, a true son of the Emerald Isle. He had been fortunate in business and had a fair financial standing. It was generally believed that the temptations of ready money, a quick sale even at small profit, induced him to supply the enterprising Australians with goods desirable to keep up their trade. On the same side of the street was a square medium-sized, plastered adobe house owned by Capt. John Meek. This was used as a lodge room for the new Masonic lodge, the first organized in Honolulu, if not in the Pacific, under the name of "Le Progrès de l'Océanie." This antedated somewhat the formation of the Odd Fellows Lodge, and many of the business and professional men of the town were initiated as members. I hold a certificate in the handwriting of Liholihi, King Kamehameha IV., as Worshipful Master of the Lodge.

The next premises on that side of the street, as I remember, was occupied by natives and joined the premises of the Blonde, already mentioned. On the Maika side of the street were the large grounds of Capt. John Meek, extending almost the entire length of the block in Nuuanu street. Capt. Meek was one of the noted characters of the place, a retired ship master who had settled in the islands years before and become possessed of large tracts of land and herds of cattle. He shared with Stephen Reynolds the duties of pilot.

Crossing Nuuanu street on the Maika side, there was a row of native houses with inside, used for a fish market. The first principal building, and a conspicuous one, was the Mission's Bethel. At the time of our arrival there was no stated occupant of the building. Rev. Daniel Peck, who came with the reinforcement of missionaries, was requested to take charge of the little structure which made up of the little incidents of different nationalities in the one place where its seemed possible to gather those who, though differing widely in politics and social amenities, met in this little upper room and united in divine worship. A story was told which marks the estimation in which the British consul, Mr. Charlton, was held, to the effect that those interested in the service wanted a name for a new singing book which had been gotten together for the use of the congregation. Among other names proposed was the "Honolulu Lyre," to which objection was made that we already had a notorious Honolulu Har, (referring to Charlton) and some other name was selected. Not the least interesting part of the congregation was the gathering of the children, particularly of the members of the royal school, consisting of the four grandchildren of old Kamehameha, of whom three became kings, and also the families of Mr. and Mrs. Gulek and Mr. and Mrs. Emerson, names which have become noted in many lands for their missionary efforts. These and other members of missionary families, (there were but very few children of the residents as distinguished from the missionaries), formed the majority of the Sabbath School, the only one in town taught in English.

There was no other conspicuous building on this side of the street up to Fort street; only some few native houses where fish and poi were sold. Opposite the Bethel on the Maika side of the street was a one-story, white-plastered adobe building, standing end to the street, which was occupied as a tailor's shop by one C. H. Nicholson, a man of large size but finely proportioned, dressed immaculately in the finest of white linen, but to use a common expression, "as black as the ace of spades." When he and his Hawaiian wife, who matched him well in size, took their promenades they attracted general attention. The shop was the favorite rendezvous for the gossips of the village, who generally gathered there in the evening, to discuss the events of the day. This building had the same location which for so many years has been occupied by Castle & Cooke.

A little blind alley between high adobe walls led from King street to Hotel street coming out at Thompson's famous saloon, a man who although he kept a saloon told me that for years he did not know the taste of liquors. Continuing in the direction of Waikiki, we come to the large premises of Hannah Holmes, or Mrs. Jones, as she was at one time the wife of the American consul. At this time the house was the most pretentious in the town, built of coral, with high basement and broad steps leading up to wide verandas; in the early times, a place of convivial hospitality. One day a native servant of Mrs. Holmes, who was herself a Hawaiian, came to the store where I was clerk and offered a single silver spoon for sale. The circumstances were so unusual that my employer, Mr. Ladd, sent me up to her house to see if she had authorized the sale, or whether the native had come improperly by it. Going to the house I met Mrs. Holmes with her son, afterwards Judge Robert Davis. Not being at that time familiar with the Hawaiian language, and supposing that Mrs. Holmes did not understand English, I told my story to her son, who spoke perfectly correct English. Rather to my embarrassment he turned to his mother, and said in good English as I had used, "Mother, you have heard this young man's story, what about the spoon?" She replied in English, evidently understanding the language, having been three times married to Americans, "It is all right, I sent the spoon to be sold as I wanted a little money."

These premises were afterwards used as the Globe Hotel. Part of the grounds are now occupied by the Odd Fellows' building on Fort street. There was a singular little building at the corner of Fort and Hotel streets, which was almost an excrescence on the adjoining property and marred the line of the street. The owner was very averse to selling, and it remained for years an eyesore to all passers by. Passing Fort street and beyond the corner now occupied by E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., there was a long stretch of property occupied mostly by natives. Alapai street had not yet been cut though, and the first house that I remember was that of Anton Silva, a Portuguese, an old resident, at the foot of Richard street, and at the junction of Merchant and King streets.

On the Maika Waikiki corner of King street and Fort were some native buildings which afterwards gave place to a wooden building erected for S. H. Williams for the disposition of his large stock of dry goods, in which store I was a clerk for some time, afterwards McIntyre's bakery. The next premises were the large property, well walled in, of the high chiefs, Paki and Kohia, parents of Mrs. Pauahi Bishop. There was a fine large straw house with wide veranda, ample grounds, and a long row of servants' houses. One of the beautiful ornaments of the place was a fine large tamarind tree, planted the day of Mrs. Bishop's birth. Next adjoining was the estate of Pihiki who was ranked with the high chiefs of the King. They were the personal attendants of His Majesty, the King, and were the regents of the famous yellow feather capes and headdresses of state functions, hence their name. From there out to Richards street there were no houses other than those occupied by natives.

Richards street by the way, was not laid out as it now is, nor named until after the death of the Rev. William Richards, who owned it was called.

We now come to the square occupied by the police. This building was built of coral with a high basement and

one-story, high studded and sloping roof with a large balcony room on top. It was divided into a large hall through the center, a large reception room on the right, with two rooms on the left. It was mainly used for public purposes, the king presiding in the quiet quarters of the balconies in the yard, where he lived according to his chosen Hawaiian style. Some very brilliant receptions were held there to which the public were generally invited with all the official and distinguished guests who happened in town. A little incident may not be out of place here. Having received an invitation to attend one of the receptions of King Kamehameha IV., a friend and myself entered the grounds at the mauka gate, intending to pass around and enter at the front of the building. As we were passing the bungalow a friendly voice, somewhat familiar, hailed us and asked us to come up on the veranda. We accepted the invitation and were welcomed by the king himself, who invited us to seats and cigars. While chatting upon social events the king, suddenly, looking at his watch, said hastily, "Excuse me, gentlemen, I am due in the throne room in five minutes," and disappeared within. Passing to the front entrance of the palace, up the broad steps, and across the wide veranda to the brilliantly lighted rooms, we found a large company gathered. In a short time the band announced the arrival of His Majesty and presentations began. These were made by the officers of the court, dressed in full uniform, and with great formality. When our turn came, my friend Mr. Bartow, and myself were escorted by two of the officers to the presence of the king. We were announced with much formality by the stereotyped expression, "Your Majesty, permit me to present to you Mr. Gilman." With a formal bow on the part of both, we passed on, as if it were the first time we had ever been in the royal presence, while really it was only a few minutes since we had been smoking together.

In earlier days, under the reign of Kamehameha III., an accommodating arrangement was made by which all of the missionary friends who desired were presented before the hour of nine o'clock, at which time the music struck up some lively tune, which was an indication that dancing was about to commence, and our good missionary friends understood the hint and retired.

A short distance from the palace was a two-story coral house occupied by Kekaulohi and her husband Kanaina, who were the parents of Lunaillo, who afterwards came to the throne as William, the First. There was one very modest building in the palace grounds, of very plain construction, without a window; the only light entering was through a heavy door which was the only opening. This was the tomb of the royal family, kings and queens. It was in this secluded retreat that Dr. G. P. Judd, King Kamehameha III's prime minister, found the only safe and quiet place in which he could enter his records of the passing events of the troublous times during Lord Geo. Paulet's reign. On the mauka borders of the palace property was the school building of the Young Chiefs' school, cared for and watched over by Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cooke, formerly connected with the Mission.

The building was one-story, plastered adobe building, surrounding an open court, with windows on the outside and the doors on the inside. It contained all the conveniences for house keeping, school room, and dormitory in the one enclosure. The school was organized for the purpose of educating properly the children of the high chiefs, who presumably would come to occupy the places of their parents who were active at the times of the second and third Kamehamehas. The three oldest boys were the sons of Kinau and Gov. Kekuanui. Although their children by birth, they had each of them been adopted, the youngest by Kamehameha III, the second, Lot, by the governor of Maui, the third and oldest, Moses, by the Governor of Kauai. Among the other young boys were, David, afterwards Kalakaua, and his brother James, who died young, William Lunaillo, afterwards King, and two others, grandchildren of John Young. Among the girls, were Jane Loeau and Abigail Mahaha, from Kauai, Emma Rooke, who was afterwards the wife of Kamehameha IV., and Lydia Kamakaua, the present ex-queen. Also among the members of the school was the Princess Victoria, younger sister of the first three boys alluded to. With her were her two guardians, John II and his wife Sarah. Mr. II was one of the strongest men of the nation, a man of common birth, who by his own mental ability and absolute integrity had raised himself with his wife to the important position of the guardianship of the young princess, to whom the people looked with fond admiration, hoping that she might come to hold the exalted position of her mother, who was one of the rulers of the land, as the daughter of the old conquering king. There was yet another scholar, Bernice Pauahi, the daughter of a long line of the most illustrious chiefs of the nation, and whose name and good deeds are linked imperishably, let us hope, with all that is high and noble in the educational interests of Hawaii. The Kamehameha Schools are her monument, linked with the beneficence of her husband, the Hon. Charles R. Bishop, whom she made her choice, declining the offer of Kamehameha IV., and later, also, that of his brother who succeeded him, and later the throne of the kingdom, offered her on the death bed of King Kamehameha V. They formed a very happy family of boys and girls, and appeared to enjoy their school life as much as any children in any boarding school on the mainland. They were under very careful and kind supervision by those who were their guardians and teachers, exhibited very favorable progress in their studies, and received much credit on their instructors.

An incident of two days is interesting connected with the three older boys. They were discussing together what they would do when they came into possession of the positions of their hereditary rank. The eldest, Moses,

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THE MINOR AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF HAWAII

The current number of the Forcaster and Agriculturist says:

In the Governor's report for 1903 the following statement is made: "Rice is inevitably a diminishing product, both from the competition of the new rice fields of Texas and Louisiana and the diminishing numbers of Chinese in the Territory." For the first time, probably, since rice-growing was started in the Hawaiian Islands, rice this year disappears from the list of exports. Owing to lack of labor the rice planters are in a bad way and imported rice now rules the local market. As the Hawaiian rice fields are the most productive of any in the Union, other things being equal they ought at least to supply the local demand. This demand is large, as rice is the chief food of the thousands of Asiatic laborers on the sugar plantations. According to the census of 1900 Hawaii was third in production of rice among all the States and Territories. There were in Hawaii in 1899 504 rice farms with an area of 9130 acres, which produced 33,444,400 pounds of rice, valued at \$1,902,051. The acreage was 2.6 per cent, the production 11.8 per cent, and the value 19.8 per cent of the total percentages for the whole country. The average number of acres per farm was 18.1, the average production per acre 3662.9 pounds, and the average value per acre \$171.09. Louisiana, the leader in rice production, for the same year had an average production of 856.4 pounds, with an average value of crop per acre of \$20.05. South Carolina's average yield per acre was 609.9 pounds, and average value per acre \$17.60. Lands suitable for rice cultivation are limited in area, yet have never been fully occupied where they do exist. Possibly rice growing might be restored here to its former condition of profit if the labor-saving methods of the Southern States were applied.

Fruit—Slowly but surely the fruit industry of Hawaii is making advances. Bananas, which a few years ago constituted about the sole fruit export, are now being cultivated, packed and shipped to San Francisco with more scientific method in each of those respects than ever before. At Hilo, the chief port of the Island of Hawaii, especially is the industry assuming goodly proportions. A few years ago Hilo did no direct exporting of the fruit, but this year it ships from 5000 to 10,000 bunches of bananas by direct steamer to San Francisco every month. Reports from there are that the Hilo bananas are the best ever received in San Francisco. That the market is good for a greatly increased supply may be gathered from the fact that \$8,541,156 worth of bananas was imported to the mainland for the year 1902-3, of which quantity the proportional consumption of the western part of the country is estimated at \$457,935 in value. As Hawaii shipped bananas to the value of but \$77,747 for the year ending June 30, 1904, it will be seen that there is a large margin for expansion of the industry.

Pineapples, both raw and preserved, are being exported in steadily increasing quantity. The cultivation and canning of this fruit is largely in the hands of incorporated companies. Oriental labor being the chief reliance. Pineapples to the value of \$4,052 were shipped hence for the year ending June 30, 1904. The imports of pineapples to the United States for 1902-1903 were estimated at a value of \$837,368. Hawaiian pineapples are of fine quality. Successful experiments having been made of shipping the fresh article as far east as New York, the only limitations to the pineapple industry are those of land and labor.

Oranges from time without date have grown wild on the different islands, large quantities being marketed in Honolulu. Some of the fruit is well-flavored and there is no doubt that with cultivation a profitable industry might be built up in oranges. Limes thrive but have never been raised in quantity approaching the local demand.

Various Articles.—Coffee was exported the past year to the value of \$160,172, besides which there was a large amount of Hawaiian coffee consumed at home. Our coffee has a flavor second to none, but by reason of the small amount exported, it has yet to be classed in the world's market. A great expansion of coffee raising a few years ago ended in almost general failure, owing chiefly to bad selection of location. Hawaii, it must be remembered, has variations of climate within its own confines, owing to the influence of mountains and prevailing winds, which are probably found in but few other countries within a corresponding area. Several coffee planters fortunate enough to have secured fit

said, "When I am the governor of Kauai, I shall do so and so." Let remarks. "When I am governor of Maui, having a larger population and more commerce, shall do so and so in the management of my affairs." Alexander, the youngest, and the heir apparent, said with a look of quiet assurance, "When you are governors, who will be king?" The other incident was connected with the seizure of the islands by Lord George Paulet. Their teacher, Mr. Cooke, going into the room where the boys were, on the evening of that eventful day, found that they had cut off all of their government buttons from their jackets. Upon being asked why they had done such a thing, they replied, "We have no further use for them, they have taken away our country, and we have no further use for our buttons," showing a love of country which has been a Hawaiian trait up to the present time.

One of the sights in the streets of a Saturday afternoon in the olden times, which attracted a good deal of attention were two cavaliers. They were the returning from the afternoon ride of the King and the members of his court and the members of the Royal School. The king's party mounted on spirited horses, the queen and the women usually dressed in bright colored silks or satins, with equally striking and variegated riding gowns, with hats trimmed with flowers and large wreaths of the sweet smelling mimosas and often with their horses' manes draped with the same fragrant wicks, occupied the whole width of the street from side to side.

location for the plant are doing well. They are gradually working up a strong demand for the article in mainland centers by intelligent efforts at placing their crops, and more particularly by shipping only the higher grades.

A little seal on the part of the Washington authorities—not to mention the patriotic regard they may be presumed to have for this integral part of the Union—would bring about the exclusive consumption of American coffee by the army and navy. This, together with a protective tariff on the foreign article, would tend materially to increase the production in this Territory as well as in the Philippines and Porto Rico—for the "insular possessions" should have their prosperity as sedulously promoted by national statesmen as that of the States and Territories. The good fame of the common flag over all is involved.

Fiber material already casually mentioned gives great promise for a lucrative new industry. Appearing for the first time in the list of exports—excepting from the long extinct trade in pulu fern fiber for upholstering stuffings—fibers account for \$3053 of last year's exports. This amount was the product of one company's operations confined to the silal plant. The fact that all expenses had been paid and a dividend declared on the first crop milled speaks loudly for this enterprise. No doubt there is a fine opportunity for profit in fibers as by-products of the pineapple, banana and other agricultural industries. This question is engaging attention. Paper pulp from sugar cane trash is also a new subject of inquiry which may develop into great things.

Honey was exported to the value of \$14,346 for the year ending June 30, 1904. There is practically no limit to the development of this industry. Established apiaries rate here as a high class of investment, though the industry is quite young.

Roots, herbs and barks show for \$6139 in the exports of the year past. With the assistance of scientific investigation into the Hawaiian flora, very lucrative sources of wealth might be discovered under this head. Many indigenous plants contributed to the medicine of the old Hawaiians. List Endless—There is no doubt that products of the tropics too numerous to mention are capable of cultivation, more or less easy, in this Territory, some suitable for export in the natural state and others affording the raw material for valuable articles of commerce, such as preserves, condiments, spices, perfumery, tannin, drugs and chemicals, cordage and textile fiber, etc. As former Governor Dole's last report, that of 1903, gives a catalogue of what may be called the certainties, the probabilities and the possibilities of Hawaiian products, it is here reproduced with the introductory paragraph thereto, viz.:

The following is a list of such plants of value, not including timber trees or plants raised for flowers, as experience has demonstrated to be productive in the Territory. Another list names those that may be profitably cultivated as shown by the fact that they have become staple products; still another gives those that are in the experimental stage, and a fourth those whose cultivation is likely to be profitable in the Territory in the future. The list is by no means complete, but approximately covers the ground:

PRODUCTIVE.
Sugar cane, coffee, rice, maize, wheat, oats, barley, bean, squash, cucumber, tomato, beet, lettuce, carrot, turnip, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, pepper, radish, onion, garlic, Irish potato, sweet potato, taro, yam, pia, cassava, peanut, breadfruit, banana, pineapple, guava, peach, mango, avocado, ohia, apple, cherimoya, papaya, fig, grape, orange, lime, lemon, pohia (Cape gooseberry), blackberry, raspberry, muskmelon, watermelon, coconut, luhala (fibra), sisal, ramie, hemp, banana, cotton, castor oil, vanilla bean, cacao, tobacco, rubber, loulu (palm leaf), date.

PROFITABLE.
Sugar cane, coffee, rice, maize, bean, turnip, lettuce, radish, cabbage, pepper, onion, peanut, breadfruit, banana, pineapple, grape, orange, lime, pohia, muskmelon, squash, cucumber, tomato, beet, carrot, Irish potato, sweet potato, taro, cassava, guava, avocado, papaya, fig, watermelon, coconut, sisal, castor oil.

PROSPECTIVELY PROFITABLE.
Cauliflower, celery, pia (starch), peach, mango, cherimoya, lemon, hemp, banana, vanilla bean, cacao, tobacco, rubber.

EXPERIMENTAL.
Tobacco, vanilla bean, rubber.

They were all splendid riders, and strangers often gathered on the street as they swept gallantly by. Following them at some distance, came the young chiefs, the young ladies mounted on side saddles, in contrast to their elders, who rode the man's saddle. They too kept a well formed line as they swept by, and with these sights the day was brought to a close. Those who remember having seen this display will probably be able to recall it with much more vivid distinctness, than I have here told it.

The boundaries of the old town may be said to have been, on the Maika side, the waters of the harbor; on the mauka side, Beretania street; on the Waikiki side, the barren and dusty plain, and on the Ewa side, the Nuuanu stream. There were few, if any, residences other than the straw houses of the natives Maika of Beretania street. Beginning at the Ewa side of this latter street, we come first to the large Kaimakani church on the mauka side. It was constructed of adobe bricks of large size, and the walls were some twelve or fifteen feet high; these were plastered without and within. The heavy timbers of the roof were from the mountains, and were covered with still grass, forming probably one of the largest exposures of thatched roof there was in the town, if not up the Islands. It was a wonderful monument of the devotion and hard labor of the natives under the hand of their pastor, the Rev. Isaac Smith. The house of Mr. Smith was

"The Cultivation of the Sugar Cane"

a treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter.

Nitrate of Soda

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